

J. Jpn. Bot. **86**: 162–165 (2011)

Avishek BHATTACHARJEE^{a,*} and Harsh J. CHOWDHERY^b: **Lecto- and Epitypification of *Goodyera hirsuta* Griff. (Orchidaceae)**

^aCentral National Herbarium, Botanical Survey of India, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah-711 103, INDIA;

^bBotanical Survey of India, Northern Regional Centre, 192 Kaulagarh Road, Dehra Dun-248 195, INDIA

*Corresponding author: avibsi@rediffmail.com

Summary: A lectotype and an epitype are selected for the terrestrial orchid *Goodyera hirsuta* Griff. [basonym of *Erythroides hirsuta* (Griff.) Ormerod]. The photographs of selected lectotype (Fig. 1) and epitype (Fig. 2) are also provided.

Goodyera hirsuta Griff. was first described (posthumously published) by William Griffith (1851a) based on a specimen collected from the ‘Burmese Frontier of Assam’ (towards Nempuan) in 1837. Griffith (1851a) referred to the illustration ‘Pl. CCCXLVII. Fig. I’ of his (Griffith 1851b) ‘Icones Plantarum Asiaticarum’ in the protologue of *G. hirsuta*. Lindley (1857) transferred *G. hirsuta* into his earlier described (Lindley 1840) genus *Physurus* L. C. Rich. ex Lindl. Incidentally, while describing *Physurus*, Lindley (1840) did not mention any type species for *Physurus* and also treated the genus *Erythroides* Blume as a synonym of *Physurus*. But *Erythroides* has priority over *Physurus* as it was validly published by Blume (1825) earlier than *Physurus*. Finally, Ormerod (1997) made the combination ‘*Erythroides hirsuta* (Griff.) Ormerod’ transferring *G. hirsuta* into *Erythroides*. During the revisionary study of the subtribe *Goodyerinae* (Orchidaceae) in India it is found that the name *G. hirsuta* needed to be typified. But no type specimen of *G. hirsuta* could be traced during the present study. Lindley (1857) commented that he had not seen any specimen of the species and the type had been lost which was also supported by Hooker (1890), Seidenfaden (1978), Pearce

and Cribb (2002), Averyanov (2008). Therefore, in the unavailability of any type specimen the illustration (t. 347, fig. 1.) provided by Griffith (1851b) is considered as next available ‘original material’ vide ‘Art. 9.2, Note 2’ of Vienna Code (McNeill et al. 2006) and designated here as lectotype (Fig. 1) of *G. hirsuta*. But Griffith’s (1851b) illustration only portrays the habit and a portion of inflorescence of *G. hirsuta*. It is not complete to describe the important characters of the species and can cause ambiguity as it also fits with some other species of *Erythroides*, viz. *E. blumei* (Lindl.) Schltr., *E. humilis* (Blume) J. J. Sm., *E. latifolia* Blume etc. Hence, for purposes of the precise application of the name ‘A. Bhattacharjee 34804 (CAL)’ is selected here as epitype (Fig. 2) of *G. hirsuta* which supports the designated lectotype.

Erythroides hirsuta (Griff.) Ormerod in Seidenf., Contr. Orchid Fl. Thailand **13**: 12 (1997).

Goodyera hirsuta Griff., Not. Pl. Asiat. **3**: 393 (1851) & Ic. Pl. Asiat. **3**: t. 347, fig. 1 (1851).

Lectotype (designated here; Fig. 1): Griffith, Ic. Pl. Asiat. **3**: t. 347, fig. 1 (1851). **Epitype** (designated here): INDIA. Sikkim, West District, near Khechiperi, 16 March 2005, A. Bhattacharjee 34804 (CAL; Fig. 2).

We express our sincere thanks to the Director, Botanical Survey of India for providing facilities and Dr. K. N. Gandhi, Harvard University



Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Goodyera hirsuta* Griff. (Ic. Pl. Asiat. 3: t. 347, fig. 1, 1851).



Fig. 2. Epitype of *Goodyera hirsuta* Griff. (A. Bhattacharjee 34804, CAL).

Herbarium for his valuable suggestions. We are also thankful to Dr. H. A. Pedersen, Botanical Museum Copenhagen for kindly providing some important literature consulted during the present work.

Literature cited

- Averyanov L. 2008. The Orchids of Vietnam illustrated survey, part 1. *Turczaninowia* **11**(1): 5–168.
- Blume C. L. 1825. *Bijdragen Tot De Flora Van Nederlandsch Indie*. p. 410. Ter Lands Drukkerij, Batavia.
- Griffith W. 1851a. *Notulae ad Plantas Asiaticas* 3. p. 393. Charles A. Serrao, Calcutta.
- Griffith W. 1851b. *Icones Plantarum Asiaticarum* 3. t. 347 Charles A. Serrao, Calcutta.
- Hooker J. D. 1890. *Orchidaceae*. In: Hooker J. D., *Flora of British India* 6: 1–198. L. Reeve & Co., London.
- Lindley J. 1840. *Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plant*. p. 501. Ridgways, London.
- Lindley J. 1857. Contribution to the Orchidology in India – No. 1. *J. Proc. Linn. Soc.* **1**: 170–190.
- McNeill J., Barrie F. R., Burdet H. M., Demoulin V., Hawksworth D. L., Marhold K., Nicolson D. H., Prado J., Silva P. C., Skog J. E., Wiersema J. H. and Turland N. J. (eds.). 2006. *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Vienna Code)*. p. 14. Koeltz Scientific Books, Koenigstein.
- Ormerod P. 1997. In: *Seidenfaden G., Contributions to the Orchid Flora of Thailand XIII*. p. 12. Olsen & Olsen, Fredensborg.
- Pearce N. R. and Cribb P. J. 2002. The Orchids of Bhutan. In: Grierson A. J. C. and Long D. G. (eds.), *Flora of Bhutan* **3**(3): 83. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and Royal Government of Bhutan.
- Seidenfaden G. 1978. *Orchid genera in Thailand VI*. *Dansk Bot. Ark.* **32**(2): 1–195.

***Goodyera hirsuta* Griff. (ラン科) のレクトタイプ及びエピタイプ選定** (A. Bhattacharjee^a, H. J. Chowdhery^b)
 シッキム・ヒマラヤ産のラン科植物, *Goodyera hirsuta* Griff. (= *Erythrodes hirsuta* (Griff.) Ormerod) のレクトタイプとエピタイプを選定した。レクトタイプは線画 (Ic. Pl. Asiat. 3: t. 347, fig. 1, 1851; Fig. 1) であり、エピタイプは A. Bhattacharjee 34804 (CAL; Fig. 2) である。

^(a) インド・植物調査局国立植物標本館

^(b) インド・植物調査局ノーザンサークル

J. Jpn. Bot. **86**: 165–168 (2011)

小笠原諸島・母島固有の希少種コキンモウイノデ (オシダ科カツモウイノデ属) 集団の発見 (水梨桂子, 出野貴仁, 邑田 仁, 大井・東馬哲雄*)

Keiko MIZUNASHI, Takahito IDENO, Jin MURATA and Tetsuo OHI-TOMA*: Discovery of a New Population of an Endangered Fern, *Ctenitis microlepigera* (*Dryopteridaceae*), Endemic to Hahajima Island of the Bonin Islands

東京大学大学院理学系研究科附属植物園

Botanical Gardens, Graduate School of Science, the University of Tokyo.

*Corresponding author: ooi@ns.bg.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Summary: Recently, a new population of a seriously endangered fern species, *Ctenitis microlepigera* (*Dryopteridaceae*), which is endemic to Hahajima Island of the Bonin Islands, was discovered. Although there was no detailed information about this species

for a long time, we report that the population consists of ca. 200 plants, including nearly 50 adults with spores.

コキンモウイノデ *Ctenitis microlepigera*